Western Carolinian.

Printed and published every Tuesday, by THEO. WHITE, Publisher of the Laws of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1829. [VOL. IX....NO. 465.

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the prosperity of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual charge—one for the first week, and 75 cts. for each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

For Sale,

ON moderate terms, for *cash*; or on a credit, for approved paper, a new, well made *Sulkey*. Those who wish to supply themselves with such a vehicle, would do well to apply soon, as it is believed so favorable an opportunity to procure one, will not soon offer again. EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Feb. 7th, 1829. 54

Newland's Stage Line,

IS still in operation, from Lincolnton, N. C. to Bean's Station, Tennessee; which is the shortest route from Raleigh to Knoxville, as will fully appear on examination of the following distances, viz:

From Raleigh to Salisbury,	120 miles.
From thence to Morganton,	80
From thence to Ashville,	60
From thence to Warm Springs,	33
From thence to Newport,	25
In all, to Newport, where this line intersects the other,	318

Travellers from the south of Raleigh, and in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, will find it much the preferable and shortest route for them to travel to Knoxville, or that section of country. That part of this line from Ashville to Warm Springs, passes over a new and elegant Turnpike Road, running the whole distance on the bluff of the river, affording to the traveller the most romantic, picturesque and pleasing view imaginable.

The stage lines from Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. intersect this line at Lincolnton; the line from Augusta, Geo. intersects it at Ashville; and the line from Lexington, Kentucky, intersects it at Newport. Thus it will be seen that facilities are afforded for travellers to reach any section of the United States; and the subscriber hopes such manifest advantages, will secure his line the support of a discriminating public. SAMUEL NEWLAND.

Morganton, N. C. March 25, 1829. 3mt75

Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

☞ All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.

July 3d, 1828. 23

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver *Watches*; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*. Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE.

Salisbury, March 30, 1829. 20

N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my Shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence. R. WYNNE.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNNE.

March 30th, 1829. 60tf

Sale of Land

Lying in Rowan and Surry Counties

JESSE KERBY and Thomas Oaks, executors of Sam'l Kerby, *vs.* William C. Bird and others: Supreme Court, December term, 1828. By virtue of a decree made in the above cause, I shall expose to public sale, before the court-house door, in the town of Salisbury, on Monday the 18th day of May next, about 300 acres of land, be the same more or less, on the Yadkin River, in the counties of Surry and Rowan, it being the tract of land sold by Sam'l. Kerby in his life time to Jonathan Dalton. Terms of sale, six, twelve, and eighteen months credit, the purchaser entering into Bond with approved security, payable to the Clerk, and the title to the land to be retained until the payment of the purchase money.

JOHN L. HENDERSON, *C. S. C.*

Salisbury, Feb. 27, 1829. 11t66

SHERIFFS DEEDS,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the secon session of the twentieth congress.

NUMBER 26.

An Act to authorize a subscription for stock, on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to subscribe for or purchase, in the name and for the use of the United States, any stock which may have been forfeited to the Company, and which shall be undisposed of on the fourth day of March next, not exceeding thirteen hundred and fifty shares, of the Capital Stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company; and to pay for the same, when called upon by said Company, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, Said shares can be had for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars each.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Secretary of the Treasury shall vote for President and Directors of said Company, according to such number of shares, and shall receive, upon the said stock, the proportion of the tolls which shall, from time to time, be due to the United States for the stock aforesaid.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: 2 March, 1829.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NUMBER 27.

An Act making additional appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That, for defraying the expenses of the Navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated, in addition to the several sums appropriated by the act of the twenty fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, to wit:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, other than those at navy yards, shore stations, and in ordinary, nine hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars; for pay, subsistence, and allowances of officers, and pay of the seamen at navy yards, shore stations, hospitals, and in ordinary, one hundred and sixty two thousand nine hundred and thirty three dollars; for pay of Superintendents, Naval constructors, and all the civil establishment, at the several yards and stations, forty four thousand seven hundred and seventy seven dollars; for provisions, three hundred and twenty four thousand three hundred dollars; for repairs of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, three hundred and fifty six thousand two hundred and fifty six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for medicines, surgical instruments, and hospital stores, twenty thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for ordnance, and ordnance stores, thirty seven thousand five hundred dollars; for repairs and improvements at navy yards, one hundred and seventy eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for defraying the expenses that may accrue during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, to wit: for frieght and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent, travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen, house rent, chamber money, and fuel, and candles to officers, other than those attached to the navy yards and stations, and for officers in sick quarters, where there is no hospital, and for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk-hire, office rent, stationary, and fuel to Navy Agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to Judge Advocates, for per diem allowance for the persons attending courts martials and courts of inquiry, and to officers engaged on extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing and for stationary of every description, and for books, maps, and charts, nautical and mathematical instruments, chronometers models, and drawings; for purchase and repair of steam and fire engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage; for cabin furniture of vessels in commission, and furniture for officers' houses at navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forges, foundries, and steam engines; for candles, oil, and fuel for vessels in commission and in ordinary; for repairs of magazines and powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built; and for no other objects or purpose whatever, one hundred and ninety five thousand dollars; for contingent expenses for objects arising during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and not herein before enumerated, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for the reimbursement of the Marshal of Florida, for expenses incurred in the case of certain Africans who were wrecked on the coast of the United States, and for the expense of exporting them to Africk, sixteen thousand dollars.

The following sums transferred to the surplus fund:

For the gradual increase of the Navy, forty seven thousand six hundred and nineteen dollars, eighty eight cents; for survey of Savannah by act of fourteenth March, eighteen hundred and twenty six three thousand four hundred and sixty seven dollars and twenty seven cents; for captors of Algerine vessels, by acts of twenty seventh April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and eighteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, fourteen thousand six hundred and nine dollars, seventy five cents; for pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps, ninety one thousand seven hundred and eighty two dollars; for clothing for the same, twenty five thousand one hundred and twenty three dollars; for fuel for the same, six thousand seven hundred and thirty nine dollars; for contingencies for the same, twelve thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars; for military stores for the same, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for medicines for the same, one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: 2 March, 1829.

NUMBER 28.

An Act making additional appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, respectively appropriated towards the military service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, in addition to the several sums appropriated by the act of the twenty fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, to wit:

For invalid and half-pay pensioners, exclusive of a balance on hand of one hundred and eighty one thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and nine cents, forty two thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars; for Revolutionary pensioners, exclusive of a balance on hand of one hundred and ten thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy cents, four hundred and eighty nine thousand three hundred and eighty four dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: 2 March, 1829.

NUMBER 29.

An Act making appropriations for the erection and completion of certain Barracks and Quarters, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit:

For the erection of a tower at Bayou Dupre, Louisiana, sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy seven dollars and forty one cents; for the erection of barracks for one company at Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine, two thousand five hundred dollars; for the erection of new barracks and quarters at fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars; for the erection of new barracks for one company at fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland, five thousand dollars; for the erection of new barracks for two companies at fort Winnebago, at the portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers, ten thousand dollars; to complete the barracks, quartermaster and store houses at fort Crawford, Prairie due Chien, ten thousand dollars; for the repair of the marine barracks at the Navy Yard in Washington, three thousand five hundred dollars; for the construction of a new wharf at fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland, one thousand five hundred dollars; for the construction of a new wharf at fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, six hundred dollars; for the construction of a new wharf at fort Delaware, two thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: 2 March, 1829.

NUMBER 30.

An Act making additional appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, in addition to the several sums appropriated by the act of the twenty fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, for certain fortifications of the United States, for the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, to wit: for fortifications, to each specifically, as follows:

For fort Adams, at Newport, Rhode Island, eighty thousand dollars; for fort Hamilton, New York, eighty thousand dollars; for fort Monroe, eighty five thousand dollars; for fort Calhoun, ninety thousand dollars; for fort Macon, North Carolina, fifty thousand dollars; for fort at Oak island, North Carolina, forty seven thousand eight hundred and thirty four dollars; for fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina, sixty thousand dollars; for fortifications at Savannah, Georgia, sixty thousand dollars; for fortifications at Pensacola, West Florida, fifty five thousand dollars; for fort at Mobile point, Alabama, eighty thousand dollars; for completion of the battery at Bayou Bienvenue, six thousand four hundred and forty seven dollars and eighty cents; for completion of the sea wall for the preservation of George's island, in Boston harbor, seven thousand three hundred and ten dollars and fifty four cents; for repair of the pier upon which is constructed Fort La Fayette, and such other repairs as are absolutely necessary for the preservation of that fort, thirty three thousand three hundred and eighty six dollars and seventy cents; for repairs at Fort Delaware, fifteen thousand dollars; for repairs and contingencies of fortifications eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: 2 March, 1829.

A RICH TURKISH WIDOW.

In Capt. Clapperton's account of his second expedition into the interior of Africa, he states that he came near getting into a scrape with the old Governor of Wawa, a city of Borgoo, (by whom he had hitherto been treated very hospitably) by coquetting with a rich and buxom widow. He says:

'I had a visit, amongst the number, from the daughter of an Arab, who is very fair, calls herself a white woman, is rich, a widow, and wants a white husband. She is said to be the richest person in Wawa, having the best house in the town, and a thousand slaves. She showed a great regard for my servant Richard, who is younger and better looking than I am; but she had passed her twentieth year, was fat, and a perfect Turkish beauty, just like a walking water butt. All her arts were unavailing on Richard: she could not induce him to visit her at her house, though he had my permission.'

This widow, it seems, was not disposed to waste time by making regular approaches, like those by which Widow Wadman, undermined the outworks of the unsuspecting Uncle Toby, but was determined to carry the citadel by storm.

'The widow Zuma has been kind enough to send me provisions ready cooked, in great abundance, ever since I have been here. Now that she has failed with Richard, she has offered Pascoe a handsome female slave for a wife, if he could manage to bring about matters with me. Not being much afraid of her myself, and wishing to see the interior arrangement of her house, I went and visited her. I found her house large, and full of male slaves; the males lying about the outer huts, the females more in the interior. In the centre of the huts was a square one of large dimensions surrounded by a verandah, with screens of matting all around except in one place, where there was hung a tanned bullock's hide; to this spot I was led up, and on its being drawn on one side, I saw the lady sitting cross legged on a small Turkey carpet, like one of our hearth rugs, a large leather cushion under her left knee; her goora pot, which was a large old-fashioned English pewter mug, by her side, and calabash of water to wash her mouth out, as she alternately kept eating goora and chewing tobacco-snuff, the custom with all ranks, male or female, who can procure them; on her right side lay a whip. At a little distance, squatted on the ground, sat a dwarfish, hump backed female slave, with a wide mouth, but good eyes: she had on no clothing, if I except a profusion of strings of beads, and coral round her neck and waist. This personage served the purposes of what, in old times, had been called a page. The lady herself was dressed in a white coarse muslin turban; her neck profusely decorated with necklaces of coral and gold chains, amongst which was one of rubies and gold beads; her eyebrows and eyelashes blacked, her hair dyed with indigo, and her hands and feet with henna: around her body she had a fine striped silk and cotton country cloth, which came as high as her tremendous breasts, and reached as low as her ankles; in her right hand she held a fan made of stained grass, of a square form. She desired me twist down on the carpet beside her, which I did, and she began fanning me, and sent hump-back to bring out her finery for me to look at; which consisted of four gold bracelets, two large paper dressing-cases with looking-glasses, and several strings of coral, silver rings, and bracelets, with a number of other trifling articles. After a number of compliments, and giving me an account of all her wealth, I was led through one apartment into another, cool, clean, and ornamented with pewter dishes and bright brass pans. She now told me her husband had been dead these ten years, that she had only one son, and he was darker than herself; that she loved white men, and would go to Boussa with me; that she would send for a malem, or man of learning, and read the fatha with me. I thought this was carrying the joke a little too far, and began to look very serious, on which she sent for the looking glass, and looking at herself, then offering it to me, said, to be sure she was rather older than me, but very little, and what of that? This was too much, and I made my retreat as soon as I could, determined never to come to such close quarters with her again.

Wawa is said to contain from 18 to 20,000 inhabitants, it is surrounded by a good high clay wall, and dry ditch; and is described as the neatest, most compact, and best walled town between it and Bodagry. The following, however, is not very flattering of its inhabitants.

"The virtue of chastity I do not believe to exist in Wawa. Even the widow Zuma lets out her female slaves for hire, like the rest of the people of the town. Neither is sobriety held as a virtue. I never was in a place in my life where drunkenness was so general. Governor, priest, and layman, and even some of the ladies, drink to excess. I was pestered for three or four days by the Governor's daughter, who used to come several times in a day, painted and bedizened in the highest style of Wawa fashion, but always half tipsy; I could only get rid of her by telling her that I prayed and looked at the stars all night, never drank any thing stronger than *roa-in-zafir*, which they call my tea,—literally *hot water*; she always departed in a flood of tears. Notwithstanding this want of chastity, and drunkenness, they are a merry people, and have behaved well to me. They appear to have plenty of the necessaries of life, and the luxuries, some of which they would be better without—this being the direct road from Bornu, Haussa, and Nyffe, to Gonja, Dahomey, and Janna."

They are, notwithstanding, said to be honest, cheerful, good looking, and the men strong and well made: partly Mahomedans and partly Pagans.

Capt. Clapperton thus describes this Widow's *entree* into the city, on a certain occasion:

"This morning the widow arrived in town, with a drummer beating before her, whose cap was bedecked with ostrich feathers; a bow-man walking on foot at the head of her horse; a train behind, armed with bows, swords, and spear. She rode a-straddle on a fine horse, whose trappings were of the first order of this country. The head of the horse ornamented with plates, the neck with brass bells, and charms sewed in various coloured leather, such as red, green and yellow; a scarlet breast piece, with a brass plate in the centre; scarlet saddle-cloth, trimmed with lace. She was dressed in red silk trowsers, and red morocco boots; on her head a white turban, and over the shoulders a mantle of silk and gold. Were she some-what younger, and less corpulent, there might have been great temptation to head her party, for she has certainly been a very handsome woman, and such as would have been thought a beauty in any country in Europe.'

A fit answer for skepticks and railers.

The late Bishop Horne, in some remarks upon the contradictions of Scripture, says:

"Pertness and ignorance may ask a question in three lines, which it will cost learning and ingenuity thirty pages to answer. When this is done, the same question shall be triumphantly asked again the next year, as if nothing had ever been written on the subject. And as people in general, for one reason or other, like short objections better than short answers in the mode of disputation, the odds must ever be against us; and we must be content with those of our friends who have honesty and erudition, candour and patience, to study both sides of the question."

Young Botzaris.—Young Demetrius Botzaris, son, we believe, of the brave Marco, is now at Munich, where every effort is making to furnish him with a first rate education. He has already made very rapid progress in the German language, has an excellent memory, and is also pursuing a course of Latin, French, &c. Other Greek children are with him at school, in whose welfare the Emperor takes a very lively interest.

Jerry Snow, very early in the morning, was awakened by his companion, who said "Come, Snow, day is breaking. "Well, said Snow, "let it break—it don't owe me any thing."

Fashion.—A writer in the Nantucket Inquirer, recommends among other abominable fashions, that boots and shoes be made like gloves, with toes to them.

PORTRAIT of NAPOLEON.

Louis Bonaparte, the deposed king of Holland, in answer to Sir Walter Scott's History of Napoleon, has given the annexed portrait of his brother.

The character of Napoleon, from earliest infancy, announced what he was to be, and the presentiment was never believed: he was, above every thing, pre-eminently a Frenchman, nay, he perhaps carried that affection to excess. That he loved glory with the most ardent passion, cannot be denied. He may certainly merit those reproaches which Alexander Charlemagne, and so many heroes, deserved much more than himself. However, upon that head, he has explained himself in the most precise manner, and no other person could have answered and so justified him in that respect; but it will be averred, as well by those who knew him, as posterity, that shall judge his memory with impartiality, that no one among those upon whom the destinies of a nation were dependent, proved less vindictive and cruel.

He was sober, and only possessed the most noble passions. In vain would his detractors pause to contemplate the horrors wherewith it has been sought to tarnish his moral reputation; where those accusations solely depend on the falsehoods and sarcasms of libels, they may well serve to accompany ephemeral productions, but they constitute no feature of the grand page of history.

What cannot be controverted is, that in the character of husband to his first wife, much older than himself, he lived with her, as a soldier, in the greatest harmony, until the last hour of their union, without giving her one cause for complaint.

Another incontestible fact is, that he cannot be reproached with ever having kept an acknowledged mistress, or been guilty of any flagrant conduct; while, when married a second time, at the age of forty two years, he conducted himself towards his second wife with uniform courtesy, amiability, and grace, and never proved deficient in his attentions to her.

We must here record, in answer to the accusation of Sir Walter Scott, respecting Napoleon's egotism, what transpired on the occasion of the birth of his son, when the celebrated Dubois informed him, that under the momentous circumstances attending the delivery of the Empress, the lives of the mother and infant were endangered, and that therefore it became necessary to lose one or the other—his answer was "*Save the mother before every thing.*" Does not that conduct alone give the writer in question the most direct contradiction?

His hunting excursions were never destructive or burthensome to the public; and the chief end proposed in the magnificence of his court was the prosperity of arts and manufactures, while his personal simplicity was almost unparalelled.

His system of administration was admirable; it bore the stamp of genius, and deserves to be as much studied as his campaigns; and even his enemies ought to allow, that, in spite of themselves, they are compelled to be his pupils.

Since the reign of Napoleon, governments have manifested more activity and vigilance; from the period in question, utility and ameliorations are become the leading objects of foreign cabinets; and it would be futile for his opponents to deny that they have been necessitated to follow even those errors which he has left behind him.

It cannot be denied that he was the grand promoter of the general and uniform codes whereby France is at present legislated. How many difficulties had he not to subdue; and how imminently was the self love and interests of individuals wounded!! What perseverance was displayed in obtaining this noble and generous end! His genius was blazoned in all his actions, but principally in those immortal assemblies, where the association of all the most distinguished geniuses of France argued upon and framed the grand code of French legislation Upon those occasions he was present, and reasoned as if he had been the most consummate of legislators. On quitting the study where he had been conceiving the plans of a compaign, or discussing the most intimate points of policy of administration, he would enter the Council of State, and display talents equal to those of Portalis and Fronchet. Let whatsoever may be the changes effected in that immortal code, it can never be wholly divested of his name, nor will it be forgotten that he was its author; for even supposing this title justly belongs to those princes who originally conceived the idea of a collection and classification of laws, how much more is due to him who took the most active part in bringing them to perfection!

The Divinity is alone without faults; and every mortal man who approximates to that happy state must be endowed with wisdom; but he who pretends to have obtained supreme excellence, applies to himself the diploma of a madman. Where shall we find a hero or a conqueror divested of all reproach? Titus, universally regarded as the best of princes, has he not to reproach himself, as before remarked, with the slaughter of more than a million of the Jews? Did he not cause wretched captives of that persecuted nation to be crucified in presence of the whole population of Jerusalem, plunged in the abyss of deepest despair?

War, and the cares attendant on Government, not only require a resolute mind, but a heart little gifted with sensibility: and such is the attribute of all great men. As for myself, I do not envy those who are crowned with the splendor of glory; yet I cannot but do justice to the beauty irradiating sublime actions; while allowing that glory can only be acquired at the price of deeds afflicting to the soul, and even incompatible with the sentiments of a feeling heart.

Let those who reproach Napoleon with having held the reins of power with too nervous a grasp, and paid little attention to secondary interests in pursuing and advancing the general interests of France; let them call to recollection the difficulties of the times and his position, and more particularly, what was next to an impossibility, his escaping the toils of flattery, and the two systems of intestine intrigue formed against him from the very commencement of his greatness, nay, perhaps, even from the period of his Italian campaigns, which gave him a presentiment of what would ensue; and he will then, without doubt, stand exculpated

He was ultimately overcome by treason, long prepared, and the vicissitudes of fortune at a period, when a series of bold and scientific manœuvres might have produced the most brilliant and decisive victory ever accomplished, had Paris only held out a few days longer

He was defeated, but completely armed, carrying with him the esteem, nay, even the respect of his enemies, the tears of his soldiers, and the liveliest regrets of a great majority of the nation. A few months after, those vows and regrets recalled him, when, almost alone, he re-appeared upon the soil of his former empire against a powerful monarch, supported by the rights of his birth and the armies of all Europe. He returned, and in twenty days was re-established on his throne, conveyed as one may say, in triumph, without a drop of blood being shed in the accomplishment of his restoration.

The coalition was re formed; he returned to the field of battle, where victory welcomed him but for a moment, as if to utter her last farewell.

He was at length subdued at Waterloo, and betrayed at Paris also; but more than ever at Rochefort, where he adopted the fatal resolution of placing his destiny at the discretion of his most powerful, ancient, and inveterate enemy.

He perished after enduring six years agony, imprisoned at two thousand leagues from Europe; he whom so many battles had respected! He perished; but even hated, while assailing him with her last blows, contributed only to accomplish his triumph.

What could prove a greater confession of the influence of his genius and the love of France, than the precaution of placing between the latter and Napoleon the vast expanse of the ocean.

What more conclusive avowal of the value and merit of such a captive, than the precautions adopted to secure a single man? The two thousand leagues of the vast ocean were not sufficient; a military force and a naval squadron were required to guard a lone individual. Nay, even that was not deemed competent, for the belligerent powers sent each a minister to reside there, whose duties consisted in taking care that he should not escape!

FROM THE TARBORO' FREE PRESS.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams.—We are now compelled to give precedence to Mr Clay in the arrangement of these worthies, both of whom are giving unequivocal demonstrations of their future political course. Mr Adams, it appears bears in mind the adage, that "one good turn deserves another,"—the people have "palsied" the *turn* of Mr. Clay in his favor, and the *return* of Mr. Adams is now developing itself. Mr. Clay is endeavoring to spout himself into the good graces of the people, and aided by the pen of Mr. Adams is doubtless sanguine of success. We have given several passages from the recent public speeches of Mr. Clay—our readers are now presented with a political essay in his favor, from the pen of Mr. Adams, embraced in a reply to a complimentary letter from sundry citizens of New-Jersey, as follows;

"The other (Henry Clay) is equally worthy of the honor in which you have associated him with me by your letter. Upon him the foulest slanders have been showered. Long known and appreciated, as successively a member of both Houses of your National Legislature, as the unrivalled Speaker, and, at the same time, most efficient leader of debates in one of them; as an able and successful negotiator for your interests in war and in peace, with foreign Powers; as a candidate for the highest of your trusts; the Department of State itself was a station which by its bestowal, could confer neither profit nor honor upon him, but upon which he has shed unfading honor by the manner in which he has discharged its duties. Prejudice and passion have charged him with obtaining that office by bargain and corruption. Before you, my fellow-citizens, in the presence of your country and Heaven, I pronounce that charge totally unfounded This tribute of justice is due from me to him, and I seize with pleasure the opportunity afforded me by your letter, of discharging the obligation.

Of my motives for tendering to him the Department of State when I did, let that man who questions them come forward. Let him look round among the Statesmen and Legislators of this nation and of that day. Let him then select and name the man whom by his splendid services, by his ardent patriotism, by his all embracing public spirit, by his fervid eloquence in behalf of the rights and liberties of mankind, by his long experience in the affairs of the Union, foreign and domestic, a President of the United States intent only upon the honor and welfare of his country, ought to have preferred to Henry Clay. Let him name the man; and then judge you, my fellow citizens, of my motives."

Irving's Columbus.—Washington Irving, in a letter dated in December last, gives notice that he has thought proper immediately to execute his original intention of making an Abridgement of his History of the Life and Voyages of Columbus, and to adapt it for general circulation. This seasonable notice is given in consequence of the design of some persons in this country, to fabricate an Abridgement of the author's voluminous work. After ascertaining the fact, however, that a compilation by the author himself, is about to issue forthwith, no honorable man, surely, will persist in a piratical manner to forestall the labours of him to whom only belong the advantages, as well as the fame, of this splendid production.

At the conclusion of his letter, Mr. Irving makes the following feeling appeal to his countrymen:

I have felt the more hurt at this attempt to supersede my work with the public, from having always considered it as a peculiar offering to my countrymen, whose good opinion, however the contrary may have been insinuated, has never ceased to be the leading object of my ambition, and the dearest wish of my heart: and I must confess that, in assiduously laboring at this history of the first discovery of our country, I have been chiefly animated by the hope, that the interest of the subject would cause the work to remain among my countrymen, and with it, a remembrance of the author, when all the frail productions of his fancy might have perished and been forgotten.

Fancy Balls—These recreations, novel in this country, seem to have become fasnionable and highly attractive in the eastern cities. They were introduced in the staid and orderly metropolis of New England, whence the contagion soon spread to the city of New York, and it has recently extended its influence to Baltimore and Charleston. This species of amusement possesses all the interest of a masquerade, except that which results from the concealment of the persons from each other. Characters are assumed, and an opportunity is afforded for the display of talent in their conception and action. Several columns are occupied in the late Baltimore papers, with descriptions of the dresses and manners of the several dramatis personæ at the recent Fancy Ball in that city, with criticisms upon them, and among the number we perceive a character we should hardly have expected to see there, even in representation. This personage is described as follows:

"*Mrs. Royal* was there in person, dressed in rather better than her usual garb, viz: a tolerably decent black bombazine gown, not quite iron grey, with a large front black leghorn bonnet, and a black veil not exactly ragged; she made her appearance early, took a seat in a corner, and scowled her looks of scrutiny upon the enjoying throng until near 12 o'clock, when she suddenly made her exit to the infinite gratification of all. She appeared to be taking notes during her stay, and it was obvious that many of both sexes, to avoid the venom of her pen, kept themselves snugly seated at the other end of the room; but *how* she gained admittance, we are at a loss to say—"*smuggled*" in, it is presumed."

March of Intellect.—We have observed advertised, in certain papers, a Spelling-Book and English Reader, of new construction, both being *Anti Masonick*; which all good Anti-Masons are urged by the author, who "conceals his name, but resides in New-York," to patronise.—Some wag has proposed that a dictionary of the same character will now become indispensable, and therefore should be forth coming. We recollect that some years since a proposition was before this nation for a *Republican* translation of the Scriptures, to the end that all monarchial recognitions and allusions might be thence banished; but as that was not successful, we shall doubtless now be favoured with a version of that invaluable work, from the original tongues, rendered in strict conformity to the plan of the new school books noticed above.

Buffalo (N. York) Journal.

The Challenge.—Mr. Robert Owen left New Orleans on the 17th ult. on his way to Cincinnati—for the purpose of meeting Mr. Campbell and discussing the merits of the Christian religion, agreeably to a challenge given twelve months ago, by Mr. O. and accepted by Mr. C. *Cui bono?*

Secretary of the Treasury—The following sketch of Mr. Ingham is taken from the Washington Chronicle, a paper, we believe, which takes little or no part in politics; and may, therefore, be considered just and impartial:

Mr Ingham is about fifty years of age, and has been, for many years, a useful and efficient member of the House of Representatives. He is plain and republican in his manners, without affectation of any kind. He observes closely, and always thinks for himself. He depends much upon the resources of his own mind, and has reflected a great deal on subjects which require investigation, and seldom forms an opinion which is not founded on correct reasoning and just principles. Mr. Ingham has, I think, been somewhat underrated; he has more vigor of mind, greater range of thought, and more extensive information than have generally been attributed to him. He is fully competent to the arduous and complicated duties of his present high office; I have not the least doubt he will soon make himself master of its details, and exhibit those enlarged and liberal views which ought ever to characterise a Minister of Finance. The nation will look for something, nor will it be disappointed. It will be seen what he has done; and I think that merit will be finally conceded to him—which is now denied, and to which he has just and intrinsic claims

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Hon. E. Livingston.—On the 4th ult. this eminent statesman was at Harrisburg, Penn. He was invited to a public dinner by a committee, which invitation he respectfully declined. The eating cabinet and their friends are now out of office. *Noah.*

Ohio Mineral Coal.—There is no limit to the mineral riches of our country. We find that arrangements have been made in Buffalo to supply that village with coal, from the Ohio mines. The bed is in Clinton, Wayne county, Ohio, one mile from the great canal, and fifty from Lake Erie. It is said to be of good quality, and will answer for all purposes of domestic economy. Thus, perhaps, will all western New-York be supplied with fuel from her sister Ohio. *Noah.*

Opening of a Mummy—On opening and unfolding a mummy in the collection of M. Passalacqua, at Paris, it was ascertained by a roll of papyrus found within, interpreted by Champollion, that the mummy was 3000 years old, and that the body was that of the daughter of a guardian of the small temple of Isis, at Thebes. The pupil of the eye was artificial, and of glass.

Human Pride.—The terror of being thought poor (such is vanity) has been the ruin of thousands. Clearchus was as brave as Hercules: he had given proofs of his valor upon numerous occasions; yet once upon a time he had a glass of wine thrown in his face, in a public tavern, and bore it patiently—The reason was, he had on a dirty shirt, and was ashamed to die in it.

Indigo.—The making of Indigo is thought to be more profitable then Cotton at the present price of the latter article and some persons in this State are accordingly turning their attention to Indigo, which was once as lucrative a business as a man of moderate desires would wish for. *Milledgeville Paper.*

Moderation, Decency and Good Order!!

The Adams men in Xenia, Ohio, have on a Sunday morning hung Gen. Jackson in effigy. This is the first time, we believe, that such an indignity has been offered to the chief magistrate of the United States, and the sovereignty of the People. Yet this is done by those who arrogate to themselves the title of Friends of good order, &c. and complain bitterly when any of their faction are denied the profitable offices of the government.

Zanesville Mess.

Sheep and Lambs.—The Nantucket paper states that the severity of the weather and furious snow storm have caused the death of one fourth of all the sheep upon that island. Many of the animals remained buried in the snow, some with their heads out; and the crows were actually picking their eyes out before they were dead! In the country many sheep have died in the course of the winter and spring, and we are informed that some farmers have lost almost all their lambs. *Hampshire Gaz.*

Shocking Calamity.—The editor of the Mobile Register, on the information of a gentleman, states that on the 15th ult. the dwelling house of Mr. Jeremiah Watts, on pine barren flats in Butler County, took fire and four of his children, one grand child, and a traveller who had put up for the night, perished in the flames? Two other persons in the house were so dreadfully burnt that their lives were despaired of. All the furniture and about three thousand dollars in money were destroyed.

BRUTISH INTOXICATION.—"*A Warning to tipplers*"—The Western Intelligencer says:—"Not long since, an *old cow*, as if to shame man, and see how much below the common *brute level* she could go, ventured up to a certain Still house door—drank herself tipsey as most others do who frequent such places—staggered away, as no brute ever staggered before, fell down, and died."

Rail Roads.—A work of 160 pages has been published in Baltimore, by Col. S. H. Long, Brevet Lt. Col. of Engineers, in the employment of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. It is spoken of as exhibiting a practical application of geometrical principles, never adopted in field operations. From the table of contents, it appears that the book is chiefly devoted to problems, rules, methods, directions, &c. relating to all the branches of Rail Road making.

Decrease of Slaves in South Carolina.

It appears from the Reports of the Comptroller of South Carolina, that the number of slaves in that state decreased in one year, from 1824 to 1825, *thirty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven*; and in the next year, *one thousand one hundred and twenty nine*. Total decrease in two year 33.856, being more than *one eighth* of the whole number (260,282) in 1824. All this is attributed by Mr. Seabrooks, of S. C. to the Tariff of 1824.

It is said that the wheat in Maryland, has been greatly injured by the severity of the weather in March. "All lands liable to throw out grain, and spongy lands, have no wheat left on them."

Singing to some tune.—The net receipts of Madame Pasta, the celebrated vocalist, during the past year, are confidently stated to have amounted to the enormous sum of £17,000 sterling—upwards of 75,000 dollars!—a larger fortune than was ever made in England, within an equal period, by a professional singer. Madame P. was constantly engaged, allowing herself no respite whatever.

The Mocking Bird.—Mr. Rennie, in an article on American song birds, in January number of the Magazine of Natural History, has an interesting account of the mocking bird, which he says seems to be the prince of all song birds, being altogether unrivalled in the extent and variety of his vocal powers; and, besides the fulines and melody of his original notes, he has the faculty of imitating the notes of all other birds, from the clear mellow tones of the wood thrush to the savage scream of the bald eagle. In measure and accents he faithfully follows his originals, while in force and sweetness of expression, he greatly improves upon them. His own notes are bold and full, and varied seemingly beyond all limits. They consist of short expression of two, three or at most 5 or 6 syllables, generally expressed with great emphasis and rapidity, and continued with undiminished ardor, for half an hour or an hour at a time.

While singing, he expands his wings and his tail, glittering with white, keeping time to his own music, and the buoyant gaiety of his action is no less fascinating than his song. He often deceives the sportsman, and even birds themselves are sometimes imposed upon by this admirable mimic. In confinement he loses very little of the power or energy of his song—He whistles for the dog; Cæsar starts up, wags his tail and runs to his master. He cries like a hurt chicken, and the hen hurries about, with feathers on end, to protect her injured brood. His imitations of the thrush are often interrupted by the crowing of cocks; and his exquisite warblings after the blue bird, are mingled with the screaming of swallows, or the cackling of hens. During moonlight, both in the wild and tame state, he sings the whole night long. The hunters, in their night excursions, know that the moon is raising the instant they begin to hear his delightful solo. His natural notes partake of a character similar to those of the brown thrush, but they are more sweet, more expressive, more varied, and are uttered with greater rapidity.

State of Society in Kentucky.—The New York Enquirer says: "We have already published the statement of the horrid murder committed by Charles Wickliffe on the person of Thomas R. Benning, editor of the Kentucky Gazette. His successor states, that while passing John J. Crittenden in the street, he threatened to "cut his throat." On the next day the editor of the Gazette met Thomas T. Crittenden, Secretary of State, who told him if he published what happened between his brother and himself, he would advise him "not to leave his office unless armed at all points." Hanging a few of these Kentucky "Good Society" people, would cool their coppers.

The subscriptions for rebuilding York Cathedral, in England, lately destroyed by fire, amount to £11,000 sterling, and are daily increasing.

Salisbury:

MAY 5, 1829.

DAVID F. CALDWELL, Esq. we are authorized to say, is a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the Senate of the next General Assembly of this state.

Literary.....We would call the attention of our readers to the prospectus, in a subsequent column of to-day's paper, of a new work on Geography, by a citizen of this town, Mr. P. Barry. We have examined the manuscript, and think it among the most valuable works ever produced on that interesting science: We have never seen so much useful knowledge condensed within so small a compass. The plan is both simple and comprehensive—exhibiting, in one view, the comparative relations of all countries, in point of area, population, government, religion, &c. &c. It must prove as valuable to the statesman and scholar, for a ready reference, as we are certain it will be important to the rapid improvement of the scion in literature: The price being but one dollar, it will be in the power of every one to procure a copy: and we would recommend every reading person, who has a dollar to devote to the acquisition of useful knowledge, to purchase this very valuable work.

Gov. Branch.—On the recent visit of the Secretary of the Navy, to the place of his nativity, in Halifax county, in this state, his old neighbors and associates tendered him the compliment of a public dinner; but he felt himself called on to decline the intended honor. We are gratified that he has done so; for however excusable he would have been in meeting the friends of his youth in a social assembly, receiving their gratulations, &c. the discountenancing of a worse than vain and foolish custom, so generally and *corruptingly* in vogue during the late administration, is worth a small sacrifice of personal gratification: and Gov. Branch, and the other members of the cabinet, deserve the gratitude of their fellow-citizens, for making this sacrifice —and thereby setting an example worthy the Republican rulers of a free and virtuous people.

The following is Gov. Branch's note, in which he declines the compliment of a public dinner:

Enfield, April 13th, 1829.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind congratulations for the recent honor conferred on your old associate and friend, together with the polite invitation of the citizens of Halifax to dine with them on Thursday next, merits the warmest tribute of my heart. But, Gentlemen, an imperious sense of duty constrains me to forego the high gratification which I should otherwise derive from mingling with friends so dear to me, around the festive board.

In every station in which I have been placed, my highest ambition has ever been to merit a continuance of the public confidence, by a faithful discharge of my duty. For a few days, in obedience to the dictates of a paramount obligation, recognised by every generous bosom, I have left the post assigned me by the greatest and best of men. In doing so, my determination was to return without a moment's unnecessary delay. Allow me, then, with emotions which my pen cannot describe, to assure you, and through you my fellow-citizens of Halifax, that while I decline the honor, I can never cease to cherish the liveliest recollection of their continued confidence and support.

With esteem and unfeigned respect, I am yours truly, JNO. BRANCH.

To Messrs. Wm. I. Long, A. S. H. Burges, E. H. Eure.

Iredell County.—At May term of Iredell county court, held in Statesville, last week, Pinkney Caldwell, Esq. having declined a re-election, William Caldwell, Esq. was elected Sheriff of that county, for the ensuing year: State of the poll—Caldwell 18, Robert S. Gracey 6, Archibald B. Campbell 5. George Flowers, Esq. was re-elected County Trustee; Joseph Davidson, Esq. Treasurer Public Buildings; Capt. Milton Campbell, Coroner.

His Excellency Gov. *Owen*, has returned to Raleigh, from his seat in Bladen county, accompanied by his family.

Virginia.—The following gentlemen, in addition to those mentioned in our last, have been elected to Congress: William McCoy, William Armstrong, Nathaniel H. Claibourn.

Col. *James W. Clark*, of Tarborough, Chief Clerk of the Senate, has been appointed Principal Clerk in the Navy Department, at Washington city.

Rhode Island has, in imitation of New-Hampshire, raised the Jackson banner, by electing the Jackson ticket at her recent elections.

John Pope, Esq. of Kentucky, has not declined the office of Governor of Arkansas, as was reported; he will start for his new theatre of action as soon as he can make arrangements for so doing.

Congressional Election.—In the Wilkes district, Lewis Williams, Esq. the late member, and Samuel King, Esq. of Iredell county, are candidates for Congress. And it is possible others may yet offer.

In the Fayetteville district, John A. Cameron, Esq. of Fayetteville, and Edmund Deberry, Esq. of Montgomery county, are candidates.

And we understand that John Long, Esq. is a candidate for re-election in this district.

Late Frosts.—On Saturday and Sunday nights, the 25th and 26th ult., this section of country was visited by severe frosts, which killed most of the peaches, and a good share of the apples, and other fruits. The foliage of the trees is in a good degree killed, which gives the forests the appearance of having been scorched over by fire. Most of the garden vegetables are cut down; corn, and cotton, (such as was up) have been much injured; wheat, generally, was not far enough advanced to be much damaged.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Diocess of North-Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on Saturday, May 23d. t67

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOX POPULI, NO. 2.

To the People of North Carolina.—In my first number, I asserted that the directors of the state Bank had "*strutted* into difficulties, and would sneak out of them;"—my prediction has become true. They have every where, even at the Vatican itself, relaxed their rule exacting the payment of the whole debt in ten equal instalments; but they are ashamed to publish in the papers this repeal of their former decree. Be it, however, known, to all whom it may concern, that the Banks now permit renewals by paying 5 per cent. and even less, if no better can be done. It is proper that the people should understand the reasons and motives that have thus influenced their masters to take compassion on them:

First, then, they found that they could not enforce their rule; the people could not pay, the money was not in the country; and that they had ignorantly, and unfeelingly made an exaction, which, in the nature of things, could not be complied with. They have relaxed, therefore, through sheer necessity.

2dly. The great men at the city begin to feel qualms (not of conscience, but) of fear; they look with fear and trembling to the meeting of the next Legislature; and they wish now, as the elections are approaching, to quiet the public mind as much as possible: they wish to get into the next Legislature as many of their friends as possible; and to succeed in this, it is all-important that the bank-question should be kept out of view, and the public mind quietted.

3dly. It is desirable that the present vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court should be filled by some decided friend of the Banks; and if possible, by the President of the State Bank himself. With the president of the state bank on the bench, and the President of the Newbern bank in the legislature, they flatter themselves that all will be safe. They may put the legislature at defiance, and snap their fingers at the law. That the people may know that all this is not conjecture, let them keep a look-out; they will soon see, in every part of the state, Bank-directors, and bank-stockholders, and bank-debtors, offering for seats in the next General Assembly,—and notwithstanding all the vigilance of the people, many of them will creep in. With one class acting under the influence of interest, and the other of fear, the violators of the law will stand in no danger of being called to a reckoning. VOX POPULI.

South Carolina Beets..... .....It is stated in the Yorkville Pioneer, that a Beet was lately dug in the garden of Mr. James F. Wallace, of that town, weighing 12 pounds, and measuring 24 inches in circumference. There were beets as large, if not larger, taken from gardens in Salisbury, this spring; but the winter was so severe, they were all frost bitten, and unfit for use, and not worth bragging about.

Another victim to Whiskey!.....Alden Clark, of Berlin, Vermont, got drunk on the 14th March, staggered home, quarrelled with his family, and went out to the barn and hang'd himself.

When Mr. Clay again invokes Heaven to afflict the country with "any calamity," rather than he should be thwarted in his ambitious aspirations, we expect he will pray that his enemies may be *given over to drunkenness!*—for *that calamity* is "afflicting" us more than "war, pestilence, [or] famine" ever did.

☞ Negro Reddick was convicted of *grand larceny*, (and not of *burglary*, as was stated week before last) at Wayne superior court, and sentenced to be whipped.

The Flour Market.—Business in the flour market appears to be entirely suspended. The wagon price of Howard street, generally ranged at $6, but this is also nominal, as there is literally nothing doing. *Balt. Farmer, 24th.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

IMPORTANT.

New-York, April 16.

The William Byrnes, which sailed from Liverpool 8th March, is below; and, although our papers are not yet up, we have had the good fortune to come into possession of the London Courier of the 5th, which contains the outlines of the Plan for Catholic Emancipation. It was introduced in the House of Commons on the 6th, by the Right Hon. Secretary Peel one of his Majesty's Ministers, who accompanied it with a brilliant speech, which occupies more than thirteen columns, in the London Courier. The following are the outlines of the Plan;

1. Its basis is the removal from the Roman Catholics of civil disabilities, and the equalization of political rights.

2. Romon Catholics are to be admitted into both House of Parliament.

There are to be no restrictions as to numbers.

Catholics becoming members of either House are to take an oath to support and defend the succession of the Crown abjuring the sentiment that Princes excommunicated by the Pope may be deposed and murdered by their subjects —denying the right of the Pope to any civil jurisdiction in the British Kingdom—disclaiming, disavowing and solemnly abjuring any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment as settled by law, &c. &c.

3. Roman Catholics are to be incapable of holding the office of Lord Chancellor, or of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

4. They may hold all Corporate Offices—may be Sheriffs and judges.

5. But are not to hold places belonging to the Established Church; the Ecclesiastical foundations, nor any office in the Universities, the Colleges of Eton, Winchester, and Westminster; nor any School of Ecclesiastical Foundation. The laws relative to Roman Catholic right to presentations are to be retained. In cases where any Roman Catholic shall hold an office with which Church patronage is connected, the Crown is to have the power of transferring the patronage. No Roman Catholic to hold any office to advise the Crown in the appointment to Offices connected with the Established Church of England and Ireland.

6. The existing Penal Laws affecting Roman Catholics are to be repealed.

7. Roman Catholics are to be put with respect to property, on a footing with Dissenters.

8. Catholic Members of Parliament are not to be obliged to quit the House upon any particular question (Mr. Wilmot Horton's suggestion upon this subject is held to be objectionable.)

9. There is to be no declaration required against Transubstantiation.

10. Upon the subject of Ecclesiastical Securities, the Roman Catholics are to be placed on the footing of all other Dissenters.

11. There is not to be any Veto: nor to be any interference with the intercourse in Spiritual matters between the Roman Catholic Church and the See of Rome.

12. The Episcopal titles and names, now in use in the Church of England, are not to be assumed by the members of the Roman Catholic Church.

13. When Roman Catholics are admitted to corporate and other offices, the insignia of such offices are in no case to be taken to any other place of worship of the Established Church. No robes of office are to be worn in any other than the Established Church.

14. The Jesuits, and Monastic Communities. The names and Numbers of the Individuals belonging to the existing Communities are to be registered—Communities bound by religious or monastic vows are not to be made against the future entrance into this country of the order of Jesuit,—The Jesuits now are to be registered.

15. *Elective franchises—Forty shilling freeholders. The Elective franchise is proposed to be raised from forty shillings to ten pounds.*

Freeholders are to be registered, and the registry is to be taken before the Assistant Barrister of the Irish counties, with power of an appeal in certain cases from his decision to a higher tribunal.

Next day, the resumption of the adjourned debates was resumed, 205 to 75. A long debate ensued. Mr. Grant said, it was a great day for England—a great day for Ireland—a great day for his right honorable friend (Mr. Secretary Peel)—a great day for freedom and common sense throughout the world—when a British Minister proposed to a British House of Commons concession to the Catholic of Ireland.

The decision was taken at a late hour, when there appeared,

For Mr. Peel's 9 Resolutions	348
Against them	160
Majority in favor of the Catholic claim	188

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, the Resolutions were moved and agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received on Monday.

New-York, April 20.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Wm. Thompson, packet ship of the 16th ult. has arrived, bringing us London papers to that date—which, however, furnish little additional news. The Catholic relief bills were to be read a second time in the House of Commons on the 17th, when their details would be fully discussed.

The Liverpool Cotton market for American sorts had improved 1-8 of a penny on the 13th March.

Preparations are making for renewing the war in the north of Turkey, and some Cossack regiments have actually crossed the Danube. Count Wittgenstein has been removed from the command of the Russian army, and General Diebitsch takes his place.

The Grand Vizier, Izzet Mehemed Pacha, has been deposed at Constantinople, and Redshid Pacha, so well known for his exploits in the Greek war, the destruction of Ali Pacha, the taking the Missolonghi, and the Acropolis, &c. is appointed in his stead The new Vizier has received orders to march directly upon the River Danube. We may therefore, from this time forward, begin to look for important intelligence from that quarter. In other parts of Europe every thing is tranquil. There are some disturbances going on in the semi barbarous states of *South America*, but we have no intelligece that can be relied upon All appears to be massacre and anarchy.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Lord Lowther, Sir Alex. Grant, and Sir Charles Wetherell, all 3 holding office, under his Majesty's government, voted against Mr. Peel's Bill.

The Liverpool Times of March 10th, says "The Duke of Northumberland, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in Dublin on Friday morning, and was received with the usual state and splendor. The Irish have reason to hope very well of their new Viceroy. The opinions of his Grace on the subject of Emancipation are known to be entirely favorable to the measures of Government."

Greece.—A Vienna paper of the 29th ult. contains extracts from the *Greek Bee* of the 23d of Dec. in which it is stated that the Greeks, under Ypsilanti, have occupied the Thermopylæ. A letter from Constantinople, of the 26th of January, states that this movement is attributed to the advice of French agents, who desire that when the question of the Greek limits shall come to be considered finally, the Greeks may have a greater extension of territory than the British Government now appear willing to assign to them.

The King of England must be somewhat embarrassed in this Catholic question when finding his brother, the Duke of Cumberland, opposed to it in the House of Lords, while the Duke of Sussex sustains the bill. The fears of the Protestants appear to rest wholly on the supremacy of the Pope. Whatever may have been the power of his Holiness, there is little to apprehend from it at the present day, when even the death of the Pope excites less notice than any of the modern princes and potentates of Europe.

Noah.

Bishop England, late of Charleston, (S. C.) has been transferred to Ireland by the Pope, and created Lord Bishop of Ossory.

The Grand Jury of New-York has dismissed the case relative to the abduction of Rowland Stephenson.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, May 2d.....Cotton 1¾ to 2 cents, corn 20 to 25, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 8 to 12, flour 4 to 4.50 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 40 to 50, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 16 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.50, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 8 to 9.

Fayetteville, April 22d.—Cotton 7½ to 8 1-8 bacon 6 to 7, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42½, butter 10 to 15, corn 40 to 45, flaxseed 90, flour $5 to 7, lard 7½, molasses 32 a 33, sugar 10 to 11, salt 75 to 85, tallow 8, wheat 1.20, whiskey 25 to 26.....U. S. bank notes 1½ a 2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, ditto, 1¼ a 2.

Charleston, April 20.....Cotton 8 to 9¾ cents, flour 7¾ a 8, whiskey, 28a 28, bacon 5 to 5½, hams 7 1-2 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 23, salt 49 to 50, corn 43 a 48, coffee 12 to 15.....N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1½ ditto.

Columbia, S. C. April 24.—Cotton 8½ to 9, flour 6½ to 8½, whiskey 30 to 45, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 87½ to 100, corn 45 to 50, salt 87...North Carolina Bank Bills 5 to 7 per cent. discount. Georgia Bank Bills 1½ to 2 per cent. discount.

Flour.—This article is dull and has declined a little. The demand continues very limited, but the stock not heavy.

Wilmington, April 22....Cotton 8 to 8½, flax 10 to 13, flour 8.50 to 9.00, corn 40 to 45, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 35 to 37, tallow 8 to 9.

New-York, April 20.....Cotton 10 to 12, flour 7.19 to 7.35, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.60 to 1.70, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 26, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 45 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 26 to 33, leaf tobacco 3 to 12, yellow beeswax 23 to 24.....North-Carolina bank bills 2½ per cent. discount, South Carolina 1½, Georgia 3, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Nashville, Ten. April 17.....Cotton 7 a 8, flour 8.00, lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 6. N. Carolina bank bills 8 to 10 per cent. dis.

Boston, April 20.....Cotton 9 to 11½, flax 10½ a 11, flour 7.50 to 8, corn 50 to 52, cheese 3 to 5, tallow 8 a 8½.

Camden, April 27.....Cotton 7 to 8½, flour 4½ to 5½ out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6½ to 7; wheat $1, corn 40 to 45, oats 30, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8

Richmond, April 24.....Cotton 8 a 9½, flour $5.37½, wheat 80 a 90, corn 40 a 45, bacon 6 to 7, brandy apple 33 to 40, old peach do 90 a $1, whiskey 24 to 25, leaf tobacco 9 to 12½, North Carolina bank bills 3 discount, S. Carolina 2 a 2½, Georgia 2½ a 3½.

Baltimore, April 24.....Flour $6.50, cotton 8½ to 10, whiskey 21 to 22, bacon 9½ to 11.

Newbern, April 25....Cotton 8 to 8½, flour 8 to $8½, wheat 87½ a $1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 55 to 60, peach brandy 75, apple do. 36 a 40, whiskey 35.

Cheraw April 22.—Cotton, 7.50 to 8.58, bacon 6½ to 8, corn 40, flour 5 to 5.50, whiskey 28 to 30, peach brandy 45, to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 74 to 75, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3 to 4.

Cotton.—Some few prime bales sold at 9 cents.

Petersburg. April 22....The Tobacco, refused, $3 a 5, passed 4 12, flour 5 1-2 a 8, corn 2½ a 2 1-2, cotton 7 a 9 1-2, bacon 6 a 6 1-2.

Savannah, Geor. April 20.—Cotton 8 to 8½ flour 8 to 8.25, corn 43 to 50, bacon 6½ to 7, hams 9 10, whiskey 26 to 27, leaf tobacco 3 to 4, brown sugars 9 to 10 molasses 29 to 30; North Carolina bank bills 4 to 5 per cent. discount.....Darien 1 do. Macon 1½ to 2 do.

MARRIED,

In this county, by Williamson Harris, Esq on the 23d ult. Mr. Jacob Cauble to Miss Sarah Lyerly, all of this county.

DIED,

In Whitesborough, Oneida county, state of New-York, Mrs. LOIS WHITE, relict of the late Judge *Hugh White*, in the 94th year of her age.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING

A GEOGRAPHICAL SYNOPSIS,

By P. BARRY.

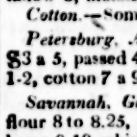
THIS work is in tabular form, and exhibits, at one view, the area in square miles, population, government, religion, state of society, revenue, military strength, seat of government, largest city, river, mountain, with their dimensions; the latitude, minerals and staple productions; with other valuable information of all the modern geographical divisions of the earth.

It will be published on fine paper in the neatest manner, and delivered to subscribers at $1 per copy; or $2.00, if lined, and on rollers.

N. B. The approval of several literary gentlemen, who have examined the manuscript, is attached to the subscribing prospectus.

Salisbury, N. C. May 1st, 1829. 6t5

STRAYED



FROM the subscriber, a bay mare, 3 years old this spring, about 16 hands high, and of a slender form. She has a star in her face, and a long tail. Any person taking up said mare, and giving me information so that I get her, shall be reasonably rewarded by me,

WILLIAM AMRETT.

April 24th, 1829. 3t67

Negroes Wanted.

TEN likely, young *Negro Men*, from 16 to 20 years of age; for which fair prices will be given. Inquire of SAML. REEVES.

Salisbury, April 25th, 1829. 4t67

Oranges, Lemons, Candies.

I have just received from Charleston, another supply of

Cuba Sweet Oranges
Large fine Lemons
Cocoa Nuts
An assortment of Candies
Smoked Herrings
Luffs' N. Y. Butter Crackers
Mackerel, (No. 2.)—also
H. A. Davies' Malt Beer,
Japan Tin Ware.....and bright
Do &c. &c. &c.

Which I offer for sale cheap for cash, at my Establishment, north of the Court House.

3t67 WM. HUNTER.

Charlotte, April 30th, 1829.

DOCT. GILES

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country. He has taken the Shop of Dr. Ferrand, where he may at all times be found, except when on professional business.

April 9th, 1829. 4t65

N. B. He has just received, from Philadelphia, a good selection of *Fresh Medicines.*

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE ÆRONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the counties of Rowan and Cabarrus: commencing the week in Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; in the town of Concord on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Feb. 12th, 1829. [5t4....*1st Aug.*]

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for *accidents*. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

Pocket Book Lost.

THE subscriber lost a pocket-book, on the 19th inst between Salisbury and Jacob Coleman's, (near Concord) which contained a $10 bill on the Bank of Augusta, a receipt from J. Jarratt to me, and sundry other papers, such as judgments, &c. Whoever finds it, shall be rewarded for leaving it and its contents with the Editor of the Western Carolinian, in Salisbury, or with any person from whom I can get it.

JOHN PIERCE.

April 20th, 1829. 3t66

Estate of Mary Johnston.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Johnston, late of Rowan county, dec'd. request all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment immediately.

THOMAS CRAIGE, } *Exr's.*
NATHAN CORNEL, }

May 20th, 1828. 3mt71

A Good Farm in Rowan,

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by Nicholas Ludwick, I shall expose to sale, on Tuesday of Rowan county court in May next, a tract of land on the main Yadkin River, at the mouth of Dutch Second Creek, containing two hundred and two acres and a half. The land is said to be of the best quality in that section of the country, and is well improved. All the necessary houses and out-houses for a small family, are on the premises; and as the sale is to be for *cash*, it is thought that the land will go at less than its value.

HAMILTON C. JONES, *Trustee.*

April 8th 1829, 6t67

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ezra Allemong, there will be offered for sale, on Monday, the 18th day of May next, at the Mansion Hotel in the town of Salisbury, the following property, viz:

The stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a large assortment of dry goods, hard ware and cutlery, which has been laid in with great care.

Two likely negro women, and three children:

Two horses, one carryall and harness;

One gig and harness, a *superior article*;

Some fine milch cows;

Stock of hogs, and a variety of other articles;

At the same time, there will also be offered for sale, the MANSION HOTEL, with the adjoining lots belonging to same. This house is large, convenient, well finished, and is not inferior to any in the western part of the state; having from 20 to 30 rooms in it, with six neat offices attached. On the premises is a very superior Stable, calculated to hold from 50 to 60 horses, a brick kitchen, ice-house, and all the other necessary out-buildings. There is also in the main building, fronting the main street, an excellent store-room, counting and lumber room, and cellar, on the same. It is presumed a further description will be unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase, is requested to call and view the premises. The House is also well furnished with new furniture, of an excellent quality, which will be sold with or without the House as may suit the parties.

Also, 4 out lots, on the north square of said town; and the interest that the said Allemong owns in the house and lot now occupied by Col. E. Yarbro.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale; and sale to continue from day to day.

R. H. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

April 11th, 1829. 4t66

NOTICE,

To Journeymen Tailors.

ONE or two good workmen can get employment, by applying to MOSES L. GRISSOM, in the town of Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, N. Carolina, and liberal wages will be given to them that can come well recommended, as good workmen. 3t65

April the 9th, 1829.

Land for Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, the Clerk and Master will sell, at public auction, on the 23rd day of May next, at the Court-House in Salisbury; a tract of land, late the property of William Hampton, dec'd. lying on Grant's Creek, near Macay's Mill, adjoining William Pinkston, sen. and others; containing 333 acres or thereabouts. This land is valuable on account of its location, being near a good mill, and within the convenient distance of 2 or 3 miles from Salisbury. The sale is ordered for the purpose of making a division among the heirs of the late proprietor; and a credit of twelve months is offered to the purchaser, upon his giving bond with approved security, for the purchase money, and a title made for the same upon full payment.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

April 13th, 1829. 3t67

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, fall term, 1828: Marion Tanner vs. John Tanner, Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State; Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next superior court of law to be held for Mecklenburg county, on the seventh Monday, after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to answer plead or demur, to said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6t66

J. M. HUTCHISON, *c. s. c. l.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

SUPERIOR Court of law, fall term, 1828; Eliza Cox vs. Wm. Cox: Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he appear at our next superior court of law, to be held for said county, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead answer or demur, to said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6t66

J. M HUTCHISON, *c. s. c. l.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

SUPERIOR Court of law, fall term, 1828: Benjamin Steward *vs.* Harriet Steward; petition for divorce. The defendant in this case residing beyond the limits of the state, as appears to the court; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next superior court of law, on the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829, and plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be heard exparte, and decreed accordingly. 6t66

J. M. HUTCHISON, *c. s. c. l.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

FEBRUARY session, 1829: James Neely vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Barnett, dec'd. Caveat to a will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the following named persons (heirs at law of Wm. Barnett dec'd.) are non-residents of this state, viz: Mary Aspie, Jane Dale, Elizabeth Broomfield, Martha Falls, Ann Hart, William Barnett and Margaret Barnett, children of Abraham and Mary Barnett; Wm. Barnett, Samuel Barnett, and Susan Erwin, children of Samuel and Margaret Barnett; Dorcas Cathey, daughter of Wm. and Mary Elliott, and Wm. White, grandson of the same; Ann Barnett, wife of Thomas Barnett, dec'd. Thomas Barnett, George Barnett and Sarah Elms, children of the same; John Porter and Mary Ormand, children of James and Ruth Porter, dec'd. James Barnett, and the children of Thomas M'Ree, dec'd. (names unknown;) it is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said heirs to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, then are there to shew cause, if any they have, why probate of the last will and testament of Wm. Barnett, dec'd. should not be had.

6t66 ISAAC ALEXANDER, *c. c. c.*

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, February term, 1829: Diannah Newton, vs. William Haden, Robert Haden, Judithan Marr and Margaret his wife: Petition, partition of lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendants appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

6t67 JNO. GILES.

Rowan Superior Court of Law, April term, 1829:

MATILDA PINKSTON *vs.* Peter Pinkston; petition for divorce. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in the town of Salisbury, that defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Rowan, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or judgement pro confesso will be entered, and the same be heard ex parte. Witness, H. Giles, Clerk of said court, at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1829.

6t68 HY. GILES, *Clk. S. C.*

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, 1st April*, 1828. 09

Negro Man to Hire.

BY the day, week, or month; he is able bodied, and expert at most kinds of work. Inquire at this office. 63

POETRY.

FROM THE BELLOWS FALLS INTELLIGENCER.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

My mother's voice! how often creep
Its cadence on my lonely hours!
Like healing sent on wings of sleep,
Or dew to the unconscious flowers.
I might forget her melting prayer,
While pleasure's pulses madly fly;
But in the still, unbroken air,
Her gentle tones come stealing by,
And years of sin and manhood flee,
And leave me at my mother's knee.

The book of nature, and the print
Of beauty on the whispering sea,
Give still to me some lineament
Of what I have been taught to be.
My heart is harder, and perhaps
My manliness has drunk up tears,
And there's a mildew in the lapse,
Of a few miserable years—
But nature's book is even yet,
With all my mother's lessons writ.

I have been out at eventide,
Beneath a moonlight sky of spring,
When earth was garnished like a bride,
And night had on her silver wing;
When bursting buds and diamond grass
And waters leaping to the light,
And all that make the pulses pass,
With wilder fleetness, thronged the night;
When all was beauty, then have I,
With friends on whom my love is flung,
Like myrrh, on wings of Araby,
Gaz'd up where evening lamp is hung.

And when the beauteous spirit there
Flung over me its golden chain,
My mother's voice came on the air
Like the light dropping of the rain;
And resting on some silver star,
The spirit of a bended knee,
I've poured her deep and fervent prayer,
That our eternity might be
To rise in Heaven like stars at night,
And tread a living path of light.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

WOMAN'S SMILE.

When pleasure wreaths her roses,
And mirth her round proposes;
On Summer day,
When all are gay,
And peace the festal closes—
Oh! what is that whose magic pow'r
Thrice gilds each sweet and happy hour?
'Tis *Woman's Smile!*

When souls imbued in sorrow,
Look tow'rds a fearful morrow;
When evils bite,
And past friends slight,
Or sickness plants a furrow;
Oh! what then makes existence dear?
'Tis—blending with affection's tear,
'Tis *Woman's Smile!*

FROM THE WARRENTON R. I. STAR.

THE PRINTER'S LOVE.

We love to see the blooming rose,
In all its beauty drest;
We love to hear our friends disclose,
The emotions of the breast.

We love to see a ship arrive
Well laden to our shore;
We love to see our neighbours thrive,
And love and bless the poor.

We love to see domestic life
With uninterrupted joys;
We love to see a youthful wife
Not pleased with trifling toys.

We love all these—yet far above
All that we have ever said,
We love—what every *Printer loves*,
To have subscriptions paid.

MISCELLANY.

THE WEDDING.

It was a fresh and balmy moring in the delightful month of May, and nature seemed to have forgotten the ravages of winter, and smiled like a young bride, decorated in the blooms of youth and beauty, and waiting to welcome the embrace of summer.—The meadows were gay with luxuriant verdure; the flowers hailed the genial influence of the reviving season, and loaded the air with sweets; and the young birds participating in the general joy, mingled their songs with the voice of the gentle zephyrs. But the beauty of nature was forgotten, the songs of the birds unheard, for Lucy Brooks was to be married that day, and every head in Alesbury was full of the important subject. The girls, in merry groups, might be seen at every porch, discussing the various items of arrangement, and making their combined preparations for the scene, forgetful of the hour of dinner; and here and there a straggling gallant reconnoitered the ground to see how things were going forward, or culled for a favorite fair one a bunch of pretty flowers to decorate her hair. It seemed as though all the world fancies happiness, was that morning summed up in the glorious thought of outrivalling in gaiety the gayest.

The bride, a pretty girl of seventeen, proud of the noise and bustle she was making in the village, her fine wedding dress all ready, and a bride's-maid at her nod, perfectly satisfied with herself and every body else, waited with little apparent anxiety for time to bring the appointed hour. The bright dreams of a holiday life were all before her.

Lucy had always been, on more than one account, the admiration of the gay ones of the village. She was of a light, airy form, and the fine proportions of her person, and the attractive beauty of her face, were always displayed to the best possible advantage. There was a peculiar neatness ever remarked in her dress; every thing about her was *becoming*, (a word which signifies much,) and it was often said that Lucy would make a delightful wife; she was so smart, so genteel, and withal, so perfectly economical—a consideration of vast weight among the old fashioned people particularly, though the young, even in those days, seemed disposed to attach rather less consequence to it.

The morning preparations were succeeded by the evening's gathering; and before the sun had gone behind the high mountains that girdled the western horizon, the rural home of Farmer Brooks presented a spectacle that would have made a cold heart warm, and even age feel young again. The formal ceremonies of fashionable cities had not yet broken in upon the simplicity of early customs; and more than a score of pretty girls, in white, crowned with flowers and decorated with green, sported on the grass before the door. The bride herself was in the midst of them, and each with a gallant at her side. The more aged amused themselves by crowding the door and windows, and looking on the sport; while all within was preparation for the wedding supper.

Many an eye then turned and turned again to the young couple, whose hearts and hands were now to be joined indissolubly. She was a beautiful bride, and her young intended husband viewed her with a look of triumphant pride. He loved her because she was beautiful; because he thought her the prettiest in the village; because she was young, and lively, and admired. And though still she made many an effort to be coy, and tried to put on a care-for-nobody kind of a look, a truant glance often strayed towards him, which plainly told, that even if she did not admire especially his manly form and frank and open manner, she at least loved him because he loved her.

When the all-important hour had at length arrived, the young people were called in, and the worthy squire, putting on his spectacles, performed the ceremony with all the gravity imaginable, and with a dexterity and promptness withal, that was doubtless sharpened by the savoury smell of sundry roasted ducks and turkies, which came cheeringly from the adjoining apartment. The pretty bride and her chosen consort were pronounced man and wife; their hands were joined, and the mutual promises given without any unnecessary circumlocution. No fainting, no tears, no whimpering; a glorious kiss followed; and then, forthwith, the supper; as important a matter, in the estimation of the cool and calculating among the company, as any other.

I shall leave them there for the present. I never dare follow much further the course of things on such occasions; and at a single period pass to the counter-part of the story.

I rode, a year afterwards, by a prettily situated farm house, half secluded from view by a cluster of venerable oaks. It was the residence of Lucy and her husband; and the strong propensity I felt to see my old friend, induced me to call a moment. I found her in the midst of business, though not busy. She was a wife now; and she had fallen into that most fatal error, carelessness of appearance. The floor was strewed with rubbish; every thing was out of place; she appeared perfectly slovenly in her person; and when I gazed on her, I could not but recall to mind the pretty, neat, sprightly girl that won Joe Miller's affections, and contrast her appearance with the same pretty girl, now Joe Miller's wife. She was but a year older; yet ten years less attractive. I would have given my eyes to have kissed her once, but the enchantment was gone. I wondered if her husband thought so.

I said Lucy had fallen into a sad error; and she is not the only one who has fallen into the same. Her days of courtship over; the first young dream of love ended; married and settled down in life, she had forgotten that the charms that attract love in the first instance, are necessary to retain it; she thought as she had won a husband, it was not necessary to practise any of the means by which she won him, to secure his affections.

I had been sitting but a few minutes when Joe came in and welcomed me, in his frank and cordial manner; but I saw there was a cloud upon his brow; that he felt hurt. He looked round at the wild confusion that reigned in the room, and then at her. "Lucy," said he, mildly, "I wish you would put things in a little order; I do dislike such confusion." She coloured, and leaving her seat, flirted off in a pet; Joe looked after her as she slammed the door, and gave a deep sigh, that seemed to say, "Alas! poor Joe Miller!" And from my heart I could have responded it.

The young couple had set out in life with fine prospects. Joe was an industrious, sensible, good hearted fellow as one in a hundred; and Lucy was a sweet girl. She is still pretty; but that very habit of carelessness of dress, and mismanagement in her house, has lost her a world of pleasure and satisfaction.

Deep Ploughing—Furrows on the declivities of hills—Collecting and Spreading Manure—Sowing Buckwheat for Manure. By A. Parmentier.

To the Editor of the New York Farmer.

Sir: Having observed, in several places on Long Island, that the ploughings were not of sufficient depth, I was induced to request a gentleman of a large estate at Bedford, near Brooklyn, to try the experiment of deeper ploughing. He began with one inch deeper only, as a greater depth at once would promote sterility until counteracted by the influence of the atmosphere and subsequent ploughings and manurings. This gentleman has since informed me that he has succeeded beyond his expectations; his corn was visibly larger and stronger than that on the other side of the field which was ploughed at the usual depth. His example, will, I hope, be followed. When the soil is ploughed from eight to ten inches deep, it is more retentive of moisture, and consequently the crops are less liable to be injured by the heat and drought of summer; and in wet weather, the ground being more porous, the water does not remain on the surface so long. The fibrous roots also can penetrate deeper, and draw more nourishment to the plants.

I have also noticed that the furrows of declivitous lands are sometimes made in the direction of the descent, instead of making them transversely, in such manner as to preserve as much good soil and manure as possible on the top. Corn and potatoes should be planted in a direction to prevent the rains from washing away the soil.

The manures that are carted in the fall upon lands designed to be ploughed in the spring, are too often covered over the ground, instead of being heaped up. When thus spread, the atmosphere and rains deprive the manure of a very great portion of its nutritious parts. It should be put in heaps, and covered with dirt. If however, the ground be frozen, the saving in the fertilizing salts will more than compensate for the trouble of covering the heaps with mats made of straw—tied between poles of six or eight feet long. While on this interesting subject, I cannot but express my surprise that so little attention is paid to making composts, which are the means of trebling the mass of manures with very little expense.

Next year I hope to be able to give the result of an experiment made, at my request, by Jonathan Thompson, Esq. of New York, on his farm at Islip, L. I. in sowing three successive crops of buckwheat in one season. Each crop was ploughed in while in blossom. He has strong hopes of being successful, as the soil already appears to have undergone the desirable change. The quantity of seed per acre was three bushels at each sowing, which is a very cheap manure.

Respectfully,

A. PARMENTIER.

HORTICULTURAL AND BOTANIC GARDEN,
Brooklyn, L. I. March, 1829.

A NUBIAN BEAUTY.

Bruce, while travelling through Sennaar, the Southern Kingdom of Nubia, was taken for a Physician by the natives, and called by the Meh to prescribe for "several of the *sable Ladies* in his harem." After describing the apartment into which he was admitted, he gave the following description of the Royal Beauty: "Upon a large bench or sofa, covered with blue Surat cloth, sat three persons, clothed from the neck to the feet with blue cotton. One of these, who I found was the *favorite*, was about *six feet high*, and corpulent beyond all proportion. She seemed to me, next to the Elephant and Rhinoceros, the largest living creature I had met with. Her features were perfectly like those of a negro; a ring of gold passed through her under lip, and weighed it down, till, like a flap, it covered her chin, and left her teeth bare, which were very small and fine. The inside of her lip she had made black with antimony. Her ears reached down to her shoulders, and had the appearance of wings; she had in each of them a large ring of gold, somewhat smaller than a man's little finger, and about five inches in diameter. She had a gold necklace, like what we used to call esclavage, of several rows, one below the other, to which were hung rows of sequins pierced. She had on her ankles two rings of gold larger than any I had ever seen upon the feet of felons; with which I could not conceive it possible for her to walk; but I afterwards found that they were hollow. The others were dressed much in the same manner."

Enriching Properties of Water. Water, even in the purest state in which it can be found, is an enricher. Spring water uniformly produces the earliest bite, and calcarious springs the best grass. Water in which flax has been steeped, and which the farmer is often puzzled to get rid of, without polluting the streams in his neighborhood, forms a superior substance for irrigating; but, in short, the more abundantly water is impregnated, either from running through a tract of rich soil, or from receiving the refuse of towns and manufactories, or even from being exposed to mixture with putrid substances (and so becoming putrid itself,) in ponds or in reservoirs, so much the more are its effects beneficial; and it has been frequently remarked, that no watering is so enriching as that which is given in summer floods.

Oil from Sunflowers.—A very delicate oil, much used in Russian cookery, is expressed from the seeds of the sunflower, and is prepared by enclosing them in warm water, after which the oil is expressed. This is actually as sweet as butter.

Uncle Sam.—This is the name of an enormous steam boat recently built at Pittsburg, and from the dimensions she appears to be worthy of the name she bears, considered as a personification of the U. S. She has *nine boilers* and an engine of tremendous weight and power. Besides storage room, she has births and accommodations for *three hundred passengers*. The floating castle is designed to ply below the falls.

Hen Roosts.—A robber undertook to pay a nocturnal visit to the hen-coop of a poultry merchant, on Monday evening; but the dog, in waiting, seized him by the leg, until the thief called the watch to release him. He was released from the dog, but confined in the watch-house.

New York Enquirer.

WHITE HOOFS IN HORSES.

Even in a wet soil and climate white hoofs are more brittle and more liable to accident and lameness than black ones—and, in the stony and more arid soils and climates, white hoofs do not stand near so well, and are much more liable to break and contract than those of a dark color; and, in point of fact, horses having white legs and feet, do not bring so much money as those of precisely the same description which have them not.

Sallads.—Washing sallads for three or four minutes in sea or salt water, is recommended as an effectual means of getting rid of all insects. Vegetables of every kind ought to be so cleansed, and afterwards washed in the usual way in fresh water.

To improve Tea.—The cheapest and most expensive teas are said to be all the leaves of the same tree. The high flavor therefore, of some of the sorts, and the want of flavor in others must arise from the manner of preparing them. The substance found to agree best with the original flavor of tea, is the oil of bergamot; by the proper management of which you may produce from the cheapest teas, the finest flavored Bloom, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Cowslip.

We understand that the wife of a citizen of Clark county, in this Territory, recently became the mother of *five* living children, at one birth, three of which were alive several days afterwards, and (with the mother) likely to do well. *Arkansas Gazette.*